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[*FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.*]

STATE OF PARTIES.

The ſtate of Paris continues ſtill to furniſh ſubject of conjecture and ſpeculation; and whatever further charges take place, there are no perſons who more anxiouſly than ourſelves wiſh to ſee the government, at ſuch a moment as the preſent, animated by additional vigour and ſtrength.

Mr. Pitt's friends have been repreſented, in ſome of the newſpapers, as being in oppoſition to the government. Nothing can be more groundleſs and abſurd than ſuch an aſſertion. If it were ſo, they would ſurely unite with the *old* and the *new* oppoſition, and ſuch a junction would preſent difficulties, which we hope, for the ſake of the country, the preſent Adminiſtration will not have to encounter, while they are engaged in the moſt arduous war that perhaps this nation ever yet has ſeen. Mr. Pitt, we are convinced, is above the ſelfiſh views of party, and is actuated by the pureſt motives. He will, we truſt, zealouſly ſupport Miniſters in ſuch exertions as our ſituation calls for, and we equally hope that he will ſet his face againſt all weak and inefficient plans. We have no other anxiety to ſee him in power, than that which is founded on the conviction that his great mind cannot be too actively employed for the benefit of the Country at the preſent criſis. There never was a period when ſome great and controuling power was more neceſſary at the head of the Government, and with full as much reſpect as any perſons whatever bear for the character or the talents of Mr. Addington, we never yet heard any one contend that he took that lead, or poſſeſſed that controul, ſo neceſſary to the direction of arduous affairs, in times of great emergency like the preſent.

Mr. Grey, it is ſaid, felt anxious for the junction of all Parties againſt the preſent adminiſtration, as thinking them incapable of carrying on the affairs of the nation.—Lord Grenville certainly entertains the ſame opinion, and we ſhould not be much ſurpriſed to ſee a junction of the *old* and *new* oppoſition; but nothing, we are ſure, could induce Mr. Pitt to give into ſuch a Coalition, except the moſt rooted conviction of the incapacity of the preſent Miniſters, and the danger to which, in conſequence, the Nation would be expoſed. Thoſe who think that his object in the Debate on Mr. Patten's Motion, was to weaken miniſters, are groſsly miſtaken. It is well known that no pains whatever were taken to procure a ſingle Vote for Mr. Pitt's motion—his only object was to repreſent the impropriety of bringing forward Cenſures againſt Miniſters at a time when we had more important and more urgent points to attend to. His intention evidently was, not to ſhew his ſtrength, but to declare his opinion.

By the appointment of Mr. Tierney to a lucrative office, Mr Addington gets rid of a troubleſome opponent on points of Finance. Perhaps he may alſo obtain from him (as it is ſaid he has already done) ſome ſchemes upon this head. Mr. Tierney is known to have railed more vehemently than any other perſon againſt the Budget of the 10th of December laſt. The miniſter had probably no diſpoſition to encounter his confutation of that ſtatement now. Mr. Tierney may be uſeful on the ſubject of Finance, and if ſome of his former opinions and declarations do not entangle him, he may upon the whole render ſervice; but ſurely the Adminiſtration requires a different ſpecies of ſtrength from what Mr. Tierney can add to it.

We are daily more convinced of the neceſſity of a ſtrong Adminiſtration. In order that the Country may bear with cheerfulneſs all the burthens which the neceſſity of the times muſt impoſe upon it, and encounter with alacrity the difficulties which, to exiſt at all as a free and independent People, we muſt combat and ſurmount, it ſeems to us eſſential that we ſhould have an adminiſtration that poſſeſſes the unqualified confidence of the Nation.—Much as we reſpect many of the Members of the preſent Government, we muſt be permitted to ſay that we think the Talents, the Energy, and the Genius of Mr. Pitt at the head of the Miniſtry, indiſpenſably neceſſary at the preſent criſis to our ſalvation.

From the Gazette of the United States.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SINKING FUND.

No. VI.

(CONCLUDED.)

With reſpect to the conſtruction given to the law by the gentleman who moved the reſolution for inquiring into the management of the ſinking fund, be it remembered, ſecretary Gallatin has adventured to ſay, "If it was adopted it muſt follow, that there did not exiſt any authority whatever in the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund to provide in time for the payment of the Dutch debt. For this (meaning the clauſe in the third ſection of the act) is the only clauſe which authoriſes the commiſſioners to make any payment other than for the payment of intereſt and principal falling due that year." And he afterwards adds:—"It is hardly neceſſary to dwell any longer on the manifold abſurdities which muſt flow from this aſſumed conſtruction." Such is the ſtyle of triumph in which he has choſen to ſpeak. It is a ſtyle which ill becomes Albert Gallatin in comparing himſelf with the mover of the reſolution. It is a ſtyle which ill becomes an executive officer, who adventures to aſſert what is in direct contradiction to his own official report.

If there be any validity in the argument, which he has hazarded about "providing in time for the payment of the Dutch debt," it muſt be founded on the opinion, that the annual appropriation for one year could not be legally anticipated by advancing a part of the ſum in a preceding year. But is ſuch an opinion admiſſible? When the law has charged certain inſtalments of foreign debt on the annual fund for a particular year, could it be intended that the ſtipulated ſums ſhould not be ſeaſonably remitted? Or could it be intended to prohibit ſuch advances on account of the annual fund, as might be requiſite for effecting the remittances in proper time? Did ſecretary Gallatin never hear of a neceſſary implication, when the main purpoſe of a law is explicitly aſcertained? In relation to this topic, however, there are other conſiderations which deſerve particular attention. Secretary Gallatin, let it be repeated, has confidently advanced the doctrine, that the clauſe which he has recited from the third ſection of the act, is the only part of the law which veſts "any authority whatever in the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund to provide in time for the payment of the Dutch debt." On the 3d of March, 1803, had he forgotten the letter which he addreſſed to the chairman of the committee of ways and means on the 31ſt of March, 1802? He then appeared to know, that the law had gone ſo far in empowering the commiſſioners to make ſeaſonable proviſion for any ſtipulated payments as to give an authority for 'borrowing any ſums requiſite for the payment of any inſtalments, or parts of the public debt, which may become due.' So far is this authority from being taken away or diminiſhed by the act of the 29th of April, 1802, that it is explicitly recognized by a proviſo in the 4th ſection. Nor is this all. The act contains various proviſions which have reference to the Dutch debt in particular. It gives authority 'for purchaſing bills of exchange or any other kind of remittances, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the intereſt and principal of ſaid debt.' Has ſecretary Gallatin remembered to forget the 5th ſection of the act? Or did he ſuppoſe, that his explanatory letter would deſtroy all recollection of the ſtatements contained in his official report relative to the ſinking fund? Examine that report! You will there find, that in 1802, more than ſeven hundred thouſand dollars of the annual fund for 1803, were anticipated. The ſum was advanced from the Treaſury, in addition to the whole ſum of 7,300,000 dollars appropriated for the year 1802. This advance was not made under any clauſe in the third ſection of the act. Was it then wholly unauthorized by law? Or is ſecretary Gallatin's explanatory letter at war with his official report? In either alternative he is condemned by himſelf. If you cannot yet believe that the firſt officer of the treaſury of the United States would be guilty of ſuch a palpable inconſiſtency, open the laſt report of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund! On the 6th page you will find, that Secretary Gallatin has rendered a ſtatement in theſe terms

"From the proceeds of goods, wares and merchandize imported, and on tonnage, advanced by the treaſury, in order to enable the commiſſioners in Holland to make the payments in time, conformably to the 5th ſection of the "act making proviſion for the whole of the public debt," and being in part and on account of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 doils. for the year 1803, 785,152,28."

This eſtabliſhes the point beyond controverſy, that with the oſtenſible deſign to provide in time for the payment of the Dutch debt, Secretary Gallatin did cauſe to be advanced, from the treaſury of the United States, the ſum of 785,152 23 cents, during the year 1802, on account of the annual fund of 7,300,000 dollars appropriated for the year 1803: and that this advance was made under the fifth ſection of the act about the whole of the public debt," and not under any clauſe in the third ſection. What name would be due to ſuch contradictions, if proved upon any perſon who had not been pardoned for inſurrection in the time of Preſident Waſhington? It has long ſince been obſerved,

To ſay, and ſtraight unſay——
Argues no Leader——

If it was juſtifiable, under the fifth ſection of the act, to advance 785,152 dollars, during 1802, on account of the appropriation for the year 1803, a greater ſum, if requiſite, might have been advanced under the ſame authority. Of conſequence, the whole ſum of 7,300,000 dollars, appropriated for the year 1802, was applicable to the principal and intereſt of the public debt within that year. How much of the ſum has been ſo applied? From his own laſt words, let the managing ſecretary be judged! In his explanatory letter, he ſtates the amount of principal and intereſt paid during the year 1802, at no more than 7,840,569 dollars and 60 cents, including the whole payment to the bank. Deduct 1,287,600 dollars for the proceeds of the bank ſhares, which formed no part of the annual ſinking fund! and the balance is 6,552,969 dollars and 60 cents. So much has been applied, as required by law, out of the annual ſum of 7,300,000 dollars appropriated for the year 1802. The *deficiency* in round numbers, is 747,000 dolls.

ALFRED.

POLITICAL.

In our paper ſome days ago, we mentioned that *Mr. Blake* had ſpread his *Ægis* over the Britiſh cauſe in the preſent war. We now lay before our readers the ſentiments of that Editor. His paper, is known to be democratic in its politics. Moſt of the conductors of the prints on that ſide of the queſtion, think that if ever they express a ſentiment favorable to England or unfavorable to France, they do an eſſential injury to their cauſe. Thus while they preach themſelves up as the only real Americans, their every act, their every opinion, gives this profeſſion the moſt direct contradiction; by ſhewing themſelves totally devoted to the politics of a foreign nation. In breaking through ſuch degrading trammels, and ſpeaking the language of his underſtanding, Mr. Blake does honor to his judgment, though, as a miniſterial adſocate, he may highly offend againſt his diſcretion. (*Anti-Democrat.*)

FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

TALLEYRAND'S MANIFESTO.

We had looked forward, with impatience, for the publication of the French Manifeſto, preſuming that the ingenuity of Talleyrand, would ſuggeſt ſome plauſible anſwer to the complaints of the Britiſh government, and ſome comfortable defence for the menacer which have produced a renewal of hoſtilities in Europe. But in this expectation, as in all our hopes and wiſhes as to the reſult of the French revolution, we have been diſappointed and deceived. Conſidering the late manifeſto of the First Conſul, as a mere repetition, or rather an epitome of M. Talleyrand's laſt note to Lord Whitworth, we ſhall confine our remarks to this leading document.

The ſubtle miniſter has ſtudiouſly avoided the different complaints which had been reciprocated between the two governments, has confined himſelf to the retention of Malta, and abandoned every point of diſcuſſion. The propoſed reſtraints upon the preſs, and the baniſhment of the emigrants, (which had been the ſubjects of pointed and repeated inſtructions from the French gevernment to their miniſters in London, and which had been enforced in almoſt every conference between Lord Whitworth and M. Talleyrand) are paſſed over, as objects of interior moment, and as not deſerving a place in the ultimatum, which is to cloſe the diſcuſſion. In like manner, the complaints of the Britiſh, ariſing from the invaſion of Switzerland, the annexation of Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, to the territories of the French Republic, the military armament in Holland, the employment of emiſſaries in the ports of Great Britain, the report of Sebaſtiani, and the publication of an official libel on the Engliſh government, in the Hamburgh Correſpondenten; all theſe topics are ſlightly alluded to, or entirely omitted. It is by no means difficult to diſcern the policy which dictated this kind of manifeſto. The retention of Malta, when taken by itſelf, and diſconnected with the cauſes and conſequences of the meaſure, appears as a flagrant violation of the treaty of Amiens. The French government, in their laſt appeal to the world deemed it important to fix on this as the only point of diſpute between the parties, and by keeping out of ſight every other ſubject of difference, to direct the public attention to this ſingle object, on which the public ſentiment would probably be in their favor.

Whatever may have been the *oſtenſible* cauſes of the rupture, it is well known that the Britiſh Government have been inſtigated to the war, by a rapid acceſſion of ſtrength to the French Republic, which had threatened to ſubvert the BALANCE OF POWER in Europe. This *balance of power*, although by ſome writers it has been recently ridiculed, as a chimerical and imaginary thing, has been recognized ever ſince the time of Charles V. as an eſſential part of that ſyſtem of national law, by which the European ſtates are governed.—One of the moſt modern and celebrated writers on the law of nations, has traced the origin of "the famous European ſyſtem, called THE BALANCE OF POWER," to the contest for the imperial dignity between Charles the Fifth, and Francis the First of France. Whatever may be its origin, he conſiders it as adopted by the common conſent of all the nations of Europe, as a part of the national law; and any threatened departure from the ſyſtem is viewed as a juſtifiable cauſe of war.

"There is," ſays he, "another very ſtrong ſhade of difference between Europe and other parts of the globe, which powerfully confirms the ſuppoſition we have ſtarted; and that is, the remarkable opinion entertained by all the European ſtates, reſpecting the famous part of the droit public, known by the name of the BALANCE OF POWER. Of this, according to the preſent ſyſtem, the people of antiquity knew little or nothing; and it was unknown even to modern nations themſelves, before the time of Charles the Fifth. There is indeed a kind of natural policy, which ſelf-preſervation will ſuggeſt to all ſtates, of uniting againſt one powerful enemy, whoſe hoſtility is open and flagrant; and this is to be met with throughout the world: But no SET OF NATIONS, that I have yet heard of, except the moderns of Europe, have laid down a *ſyſtem* to prevent *long before hand*, even the *juſt* augmentation of any particular power, which in the end might prove detrimental to the reſt; nor were any SET OF NATIONS before theſe, ſo connected together by *treaties, alliances, guarantees*, and various other ties, that the preſent ſtate of things can hardly be altered without the common conſent. The fear of ſuch an acceſſion of power as might prove fatal to the independence of Europe, is now held to be a fair cauſe for war;—and nations without ſenſe of *immediate* injury, or wiſh to avoid *immediate* danger, conſequently, without perſonal hate or paſſion, now join cheerfully in the moſt dreadful conflicts, to which the lot of humanity is liable; a circumſtance which may be conſidered as one at leaſt of the cauſes of that poliſh and mildneſs which regulate the more humane mode of modern warfare."*

If this doctrine is correct, it was ſufficient for the Britiſh government, without diſputing about Malta or any national inſult or indignities they may have received, to have proclaimed to the world, what the whole world already knows, that France was rapidly gaining "*ſuch an acceſſion of power as might prove fatal to the independence of Europe.*" But M. Talleyrand has ſaid—"that no change had taken place in Europe ſince the treaty of Amiens; unleſs it be the organization of the Empire, in which the king of England had coincided with his vote as the elector of Hanover." Did the king of England ever coincide with his vote, in the annexation of Piedmont, Parma and Placentia, with the iſland of Elba, to the territories of the French Republic? Is the invaſion of Switzerland and the ſubverſion of their government at the point of the bayonet, no

* *Ward's Law of Nations, Vol. 1. page 88.*

change in the political state of Europe? We speak now of what had been already accomplished, in the the career of conquest and subjugation. But the nations of Europe, it is said, have laid down a system to prevent, *long before hand*, even the *just* augmentation of any particular power, which, in the end, might prove detrimental to the rest."

The 8th article of the treaty of Amiens has provided that "the territories, possessions and rights of the Sublime Porte, shall be maintained entire, as they were before the war." It is well known for what purpose this stipulation was introduced into the treaty. The dismemberment of the Turkish empire had ever been considered as a favorite object of the First Consul. Independent of the immense accmulation of powder, which would immediately result from such an event, the opening an easy passage to the British possessions in India, is an object of incalculable magnitude to a government which aspires at universal dominion. If the British ministry have seen a project of this sort engendering at the Thuilleries, the laws of self-preservation would imperiously demand an attempt to crush it while in embrio; the laws of the European nations, would *require of them* an effort "to prevent *long before hand* an *unjust* augmentation of power, which in the end might prove detrimental to the rest."

That the French government have been projecting an expedition to Egypt, which composes a part of the Turkish empire, is a fact which is not now contested. The report of colonel Sebestiani, the conduct of that officer and other French agents in Egypt, Syria and the Ionian islands have confirmed, what has been distinctly admitted by the First Consul and M. Talleyrand, in their conferences with Lord Whitworth. It was, indeed, pretended, when this expedition was first hinted at, that its object was merely commercial. This pretence was however afterwards tacitly abandoned. If it had been persisted in, it was too feeble and shallow, to mislead the most superficial enquiry. It was of a *commercial nature*, because it was intended to destroy the commerce of Great Britain, by wresting from her the sources of her wealth and her power. This species of sophistry is suited to the subtle temper of Talleyrand; but it could not beguile the understanding of a statesman, who had traced the intrigues and subtleties of the cabinet of France.

If our suggestions respecting the views of the French government are well found (and no one can doubt, who has watched the course of events since the accession of the first consul) then the British government wanted no pretext for retaining Malta, or for renewing the war. The change in the principal state of Europe, through the agency of the French, which threatened to destroy the BALANCE OF POWER, was, in itself, a violation of the treaty, and "*a fair cause for war.*" The contemplated attempt on Egypt, which, if executed, would have been a direct infraction of the eighth article of the treaty, sufficiently justified any measures of precaution, which might tend to defeat the project. The retention of Malta was such a measure of precaution, because the post was important to check the passage of a fleet in the Mediterranean. In this view the treaty of Amiens may rather be considered as an armistice which was first broken by the French, and the renewal of hostilities may be considered as a continuation of the old war, rather the commencement of another.

M. Talleyrand has complained in severe terms of the short period of 36 hours, allowed by Lord Whitworth for an answer to his ultimatum. Under any other circumstances there would have been force in this compiaint. But when it is considered how much time had been consumed in entering upon the threshold of this discussion, without the least prospect of meeting on a single point;—when it is considered what indignities the British government had received, by the unprecedented requisitions of the French minister, and what personal insults Lord Whitworth had received from the intemperate language of the first consul, no apology can be necessary for abrubtly closing a negociation, fruitful in nothing but recrimination and complaint. If the British minister had demanded his passports on the 13th of March, the day on which the government was outrageously insulted in the presence of the assembled representatives of Europe, he would have strictly conformed to the etiquette of diplomatique usage, and would have done nothing more than the dignity of his nation required.

We have been induced to this brief analysis of the French manifesto, not so much because it presents any new ground for discussion, as from a wish to enforce the remarks we have heretofore made on the British declaration. These remarks we wish the more to enforce, because we are more and more convinced of their justice. We are well aware, at the same time, that we have taken a ground on which we shall stand almost alone among the advocates of the republican cause. Insulated as we may be in this position, we shall maintain it, while it is tenable, and until we are driven from it by the force of argument and conviction. We do not feel ourselves strengthened in these sentiments by the constrained and reluctant approbation of our political enemies; nor is the force of conviction in the least degree impaired by the frowns or censures of those, whom we have numbered among our political friends. Independent and unbiassed in our opinions, it is our pride to be equally indifferent to both.

On the subject of French politics, we have long had but one persuasion, and this we have uniformly and faithfully avowed. While a single vestige of liberty remained amid the ruins of their republic, we felt an attachment to their government and an interest in their successes. But the cause of France has long ceased to be the cause of republicanism.—We know there are many friends to the rights of man among us, whose feelings are still alive to the successes of this nation, and who believe the prosperity, perhaps the existence, of our own country, depends on the preservation of the present government of France. But how in the name of Heaven do they trace this connection or dependence? Is there any connection between the democracy of America, and the despotism of Turkey; or does the continuance of a republican administration in the United States, depend on the continuance of the present dynasty of Russia? The people of this country are as much interested in the fate of the sultan Solyman, or the emperor Alexander of Russia, as in the successes of the first consul of France. If we have ever been attracted towards the people of France by their distresses, and triumphs, we are now as strongly repelled from the government, by their ambition, and their intrigues. It is time to cut asunder the ties by which we may be linked to the destinies of Europe, and to stand aloof from a conflict which may subvert the independence of our country.

The editor of the National Ægis, when he engaged in the irksome task of conducting a public paper, did not surrender the right of judging and determining for himself. If to be a republican, it is necessary, on every occasion to become the partizan of France, and to follow them with admiration through all the mazes of their revolution, from tyranny to anarchy, and from anarchy back again to despotism, he is then ready to acknowledge he has no claim to the character he has assumed. He will never consent to be tramelled in his opinions, but will leave it to the hireling *automata of the press*, to become the passive *organs* of a sect, and the pliant *tools* of a party!

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, July 2.

The bill for raising an additional military force of 50,000 men was read in the house of commons a second time last evening, and produced an interesting discussion. Mr. Pitt gave the plan his full and entire approbation. He considered it as being that which appeared to him to furnish the most prompt and efficacious method of providing for our first want—a large defensive force; and as laying the only sure foundation of giving us, within a reasonable time, a disposable force, to enable us to take advantage of any opening that might occur to permit us to act offensively against the enemy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Windham, stated, that notwithstanding the balloting, and the progress made in raising the militia within the last three months, the recruiting service had been nearly as productive as in a similar period at any former time. He stated, too, that we had a greater regular force on foot than at any period of the war: and that, in a few days, the militia would be completed to 90,000 men.

No ship of any description has been able to come out of Brest or go in since Admiral Cornwallis's fleet has been on that station We understand that the French have in that port 23 line of battle ships, completely ready for sea, besides a number of gun and flat bottomed boats. French troops are marching in from every direction to the different towns on the coast opposite to England, to keep up the rumour of an invasion of this country.

Bonaparte sent over the capitulation of Hanover for his majesty's ratification, accompanying it with a proposal to restore Hanover for Malta, which was instantly rejected.

The French government is said to have demanded of the Batavian Republic the advance of 30 millions of guilders, 50 millions annually during the war, to provide 9 ships of the line and a proportionable number of frigates, and to furnish twelve thousand troops.

The Prussian minister at Hamburgh has given positive assurances on the part of the French government, that the neutrality of the Hanse Towns shall be respected. The Hamburghers therefore expect the French troops to remove from Ritzebuttel.

According to letters from Florence, all the English merchants in that country have been obliged to give their patrole of honor not to quit it.

Accounts from Verona of the 7th instant say, the French army of Italy has entered the Roman state. The left wing, commanded by general St. Syr arrived at Ancona on the 4th inst. It will proceed towards Abrozzo, and occupy the Neapolitan ports on the Adriatic; another division will advance along the western shores to occupy the Neapolitan ports on the Mediteranean.

Letters from Bayonne of the 12th, announce the arrival of several Spanish ships at Cadiz, Corunna, and St Andero, with 12,000,000 of dollars on board.

A contribution of 8,000,000 has been imposed on the electorate of Hanover. Of this sum there has already been paid 80,000 crowns.

July 4.

The Chief Consul was saluted with a little thunder while at Boulogne; as one of our men of war lay to off that place, and fired several shots into it.

On Thursday afternoon it was understood by our cruizers, that Bonaparte had reached Calais; and a frigate, supposed to be the Immortalite, with Sir Sydney Smith on board, ran close in, taking soundings all the way, and at length got near enough to throw several shot into the town.

Bonaparte was expected to leave Calais on Saturday at noon for Gravelines, and to proceed from thence to Dunkirk. The Chief Consul is closely attended by his Mamelukes.

A lady of distinction is arrived from Paris, who saw a very extraordinary Placard in the streets of that capital, and in most of the towns and villages through which she passed in her journey. It is an invitation to the people of France to join the army of England; and after a number of usual falsehoods against this country, it concludes with a promise of universal pillage to the invaders; and that the booty may be the more rich, it assures them that no quarter is to be given to those base English who fight for their perfidious government; that they are to be put to the sword, and their property distributed among the soldiers of the victorious army!!!

July 5

A report yesterday prevailed in the city, of the island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, having been captured by a British force from the island of Malta. It could not, however, be traced to any authentic source. It probably originated from the circumstance of the blockade of the island alluded to, as well as the port of Leghorn, having been commenced on our part. The fact is announced in our last Paris Journals; and we are happy to find that a system so vigorous, and from which the most important advantages may be expected to result, has been so extensively adopted by his majesty's government.

Last Monday, letters from Hamburgh and Bremen, dated the 19th ult. were received in Hull, by several respectable houses, stating the arrival there of the Joseph, Beata, Louisa, and Jonge Margaretta, from that port, without any other interruption by the French than till they paid the duty at Stadt, which formerly was received by the Elector of Hanover. These letters further stated, that the inhabitants of these ports, that their neutrality would be strictly; and that English goods, in neutral vessels would be allowed to enter as usual. In consequence of this assurance, neutral vessels began loading on Wednesday for Hamburgh and Bremen, and the demand for colonial produce consequently greatly increased. Other letters which have since been received, dated the 21st ult. corroborate the statement above given.

We received this morning the *Moniteur* to the 2d inst. They contain a very long and pompous account of the Fete and illuminations which took place at Amiens, in honor of the Chief Consul. The inscriptions upon the triumphal arches, the designs on the various transparencies, were all expressive of the most slavish adulation to the First Consul, and of the most rancorous hostility against England.—Upon the door of the Hotel of the Prefecture was a transparency, representing the Vessel of the Republic in full sail: a star appeared in the point of the horizon, it was the star of Bonaparte, with this inscription—"*It enlightens and directs France.*"—Upon the house of Citizen Grenier was a Latin inscription, stating that the whole world had proclaimed Bonaparte to be a great Hero, but that to Francehe was a Tutelary Deity. Upon another house was the following inscription—*France loves him, England fears him, and the Universe admires him.* Another transparency contained the following quotation from Horace:

——————Præsens divus habebitur
Augustus adjectictis Britannis
Imperio.

Another house displayed the following inscription: *The God of War is become the God of Arts: it is the wish of his liberal and magnanimous soul.*—Upon the tri-coloured flag of a vessel on the river, was inscribed—*A good wind, and thirty six hours,* &c.

The Moniteur complains very bitterly of the capture of the French Fishing vessels, which is termed an act of piracy worthy of the Barbarians of the North. It states that ten of those vessels belonging to Calais, each worth from 5 to 600 livres, and having on board 126 men, have been already taken.—But the Moniteur very imprudently omits to state, that these poor innocent fishermen, while suffered by the liberality of England to pursue their occupation in safety, occasionally amusing themselves by capturing any defenceless English ship that fall in their way.

The Departments of France seem to vie with each other in voting money for the construction of ships of war: and innumerable addresses are pouring in from all quarters to the First Consul.

Letters from Milan state that a division of the French army has entered the Neapolitan Territory.

The French funds continue to rise—they are 50. 35.

The Longitude.—Mr. E Hewlings is said to have effected the great and important discovery of the Longitude at Sea. His plan he executes without the aid of Trigonometry, of Geometry, or Logarithms or of Time-pieces. It is performed by an instrument and tables, by inspection only, which direct the course to steer, and what distance the seaman is from his intended port, when driven out of his course by storms, when carried by a current, when he has lost his reckoning, or by any other accident.

NEW-YORK, August 25.

London papers to the 13th July, inclusive, were last evening received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, through the politeness of capt. Henderson, of the ship Caledonia, from Liverpool. We acknowledge our obligations, also, to capt. Sterling, of the ship Mercury, for Rotterdam papers to the 9th of July; and to the captain of the brig Sally Nymph for Bordeaux papers to the 6th.

These papers contain very little intelligence of moment.

The expedition against England, it is said, will consist of 500,000 men, in 5 divisions, to be commanded by Bonaparte, Moreau, and Bournonville; of which it is calculated that 200,000 will be destroyed in the attempt, and that the remainder will be a force sufficient to conquer the island.

Robert Astlett, late assistant to the principal Cashier of the Bank of England, had his trial on the 8th for embezzling property belonging to the Bank to the amount of 200,000*l.* sterl. and was *acquitted* without examining the witnesses on the grounds that the Exchequer Bills alledged to have been stolen had not been formally signed under the authorities constituted in the act by which they were issued. He was, however, remanded to prison for a civil debt due to the Bank of upwards of 100,000*l.*

The exchange of communication between the British court and that of St. Petersburg, was very frequent, as well as conferences between the Russian Minister and Lord Hawkesbury; but the prospect of the restoration of tranquility, thro' the interference of the Emperor Alexander, gained but a faint belief in London.

A fire broke out on the 9th July, on the roof of the Tower of Westminister Abbey, which by great exertion was suppressed, after destroying the roof, and doing some injury to the inside of the Cathedral.

LONDON, July 11.

It is not improbable that letters of marque and reprisals will, in a short time, be issued against Spain. Government has, we are assured, received authentic information that the wishes expressed by the Court of Madrid to preserve a strict neutrality, have been completely frustrated by the positive injunctions of Bonaparte, who requires every possible exertion on the part of Spain, to co operate in his views against this country, by the assistance of her navy. In consequence of this requisition, officially communicated to the Spanish Government, orders were sent to the Commandant of the Marine at Cadiz, to prepare ten sail of the line with all possible dispatch for sea, and they are now equipping at the Isle de Leon, in the harbor. This intelligence reached Government on the 25th ult. and measures were immediately adopted by Earl St. Vincent, to strengthen our fleet in the Mediterranean. It was in consequence of that determination, that the Malta and Cahopus, of 80 guns, and the Sceptre and Conqueror, of 74, were dispatched for the Straits last Tuesday from the Channel fleet They will probably put into the Tagus, or cruize between Lisbon and Gibraltar, until reinforced by some other vessels from England.—The blockade of Cadiz and Ferroll does not seem very distant; notwithstanding the departure of these four ships, Admiral Cornwallis's force is adequate to the accomplishment of every object we have in view. His squadron, which is now cruising in different points before Brest, consists of 6 sail of the line, and the port of Rochfort is blocked up by three more, under the command of Sir Edward Pellew.

In the event of an invasion, the KING, it is stated, will take the field in person, and will be assisted in the conduct of the war, by a Military Council. His Majesty certainly will, in the course of the Autumn, review the various camps near London.

The following intelligence has been received from Falmouth, which we communicate on no other grounds than the account itself affords. We can only express our hope that more authentic information may soon enable us to confirm the truth of it:—"Tuesday last, a pilot belonging to Helstone, in Cornwall, boarded a Prussian galliot, from Alicant, with salt, which vessel had the morning before been boarded by some persons belonging to a Guernsey privateer returning from a cruize, which person said, that Admiral Cornwallis had taken the convoy from St. Domingo, including the men of war."

JULY, 12.

The Brussels Papers contain some important intelligence from Hanover and the Elbe It seems that the French seem determined to cross that river, which the Hanoverians seem as determined to oppose. The ostensible object for the advance of the French army across the Elbe, is to disarm the Hanoverian Army, in fulfilment of the Treaty of Sublingen; but we presume they must have more important objects in view, as they meditate the crossing at three different places. The next accounts from that quarter will be interesting

Alexandria, in Egypt, has, for a time at least, been wrested from the Porte by a part of the Garrison, who mutinied from want of pay, and after committing great excesses, made themselves master of the place.

A letter from Amsterdam, of the 4th inst. says, We are informed that French Government has demanded in the most precise manner, that similiar measures to those adopted in France should be taken in this Republic to prevent every kind of communication, direct, or indirect, with England. It is expected that the exportation of every kind of provisions will be severely prohibited; orders are already given for the examination of vessels at their sailing, and for sequestrating all those whose are not comfortable to regulations, &c.

Letters from Marseilles state that a Convoy has arrived in that Port America worth Seven Millions of livres.

JULY 13.

Price of Stocks this day at nine o'clock.

3 per Cent. Consols for opg. 55¼—Reduced 51⅞. Omnium 54¼.

Some of the Paris Journals, upon the authority of the German Gazettes, speak of the Court of Berlin being concerned in the mediation which Russsia had offered between this country and France. They add, that a plan has been actually formed by the Court of Berlin, for settling the disputes between England and France; of which the following are the principles articles:—"That Malta shall be occupied by Russian troops for ten years, and that they shall be paid by England and France jointly: That Malta shall be ceded to the Order at the expiration of ten years, and shall be garrisoned by Neapolitan troops, and that the Island of Lampedosa shall be ceded to Great Britain." We believe that some overture of this nature has actually been made to our Government, but no one who understands the real ground of the war between the two countries, can believe that it would be listened to for a moment. It is possible, however, that the offer of Prussia may revive the negociation for a little, which before was considered at and end; but we cannot promise it.

A Bill was last night brought in by the Lord Mayor for raising an additional military force by the city.

July 4.

The aspect of affairs in the city continues very gloomy The funds yesterday experienced a considerable depression. Omnium was at one time 7 1-4 per cent. discount, and left off at 7. The want of confidence which prevails in the money market is felt through the whole commercial world. The tax on the funds, it is supposed, will not be persisted in, since it has been found to produce so serious a pause. Many of the merchants exclaim against Mr. Addington, as if he personally were the cause of the stagnation of trade, wich is rather the effect of our political situation. Is it certain, however, that the ministry do not possess the confidence of the commercial part of the community, so that to the inevitable embarrassments of the moment are added the gloom and despondency arising from diffidence in the administration.

The chief consul did not reach Calais until five o'clock on Friday afternoon. His entry, as might be expected, was in a grand style of parade; he rode on a small grey horse of great beauty: he was preceded by about 300 infantry, and about thirty Mamelukes formed a kind of semis circle about him. There were, besides several general officers and others in his train.—The whole of the cavalcade amounted to about eight hundred. In a short time after his arrival he dined at Quillac's hotel. The time he allowed himself at dinner was

shorter than usual; he did not exceed ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. Immediately after dinner he went, attended by M. Francy, commissary of marine, Megaud, commissary of police, and other municipal officers, through the Calais gates, to visit the different batteries erected there. As soon he and his attendants had passed through the gates, he ordered them to be shut, to prevent their being incommoded by the populace. The execution of this order very much damped the ardor of the multitude, who remained entirely silent, although the moment before the whole place refounded with Vive Bonaparte;—The same evening the general went on board the Josephine packet, and after examining every thing there minutely, he took a short trip on the water in a boat, as far as the Pier-head, to the battery at the entrance of the harbour, where he himself fired one of the guns; afterwards he visited all the forts, and at night slept at Quilac's hotel.

Bonaparte quitted Boulogne on Friday morning, very early, and wishing in his way to inspect the different forts, took the road that lay along the sea-shore. At one of these forts he fired a gun, and the shot not going so far as he expected, he desired the same quantity of powder to be weighed with which the piece had been discharged; and on discovering that it was deficient in the usual weight, the commandant of artillery, who was present, was immediately broke. It is said that he has acted every where with the same rigour. From Amiens to Boulogne he travelled in a spacious carriage drawn by eight horses.

The consul was dressed in the uniform of the national guard. His hat was quite plain, without either lace or binding, and he was considered as very meanly dressed.

The town of Calais was decorated with boughs and triumphal arches. The English were permitted to view the preparation, and were even favoured with a peep at the first consul at a propre distance.

PORTSMOUTH, July 9.

Arrived the Dart, national brig, from Martinique for Havre, taken by his Majesty's ship Apollo. The following were passengers: Mons. Ferriere, Madame Duplessis and a servant boy, Monsieur Pierre Bouee, Mademoiselle Tachee de la Pageire, and Monsieur Tachee de la Pagerie. The two latter are cousins to Madame Bonaparte. The Dart, after being captured, was engaged by three different privateers, keeping up a running fight all the time. Mr. Little was wounded slightly in the right hand.

The Falcon cutter, which arrived here this morning, brings intelligence of the loss of his Majesty's Minerva, of 42 guns, commanded by Capt. Brenton. She went on shore, in a very heavy, fog, on a rock near Cherbourgh, close under two batteries, which, the moment the fog cleared away, began a very heavy firing. Capt. Bremen, finding resistance ineffectual was under the painful necessity of surrendering. None of the officers or men were killed or wounded. Immediately on their landing they were made prisoners, and marched into the country.

YARMOUTH, July 1.

This morning Mr. Liston and family, with Lord Burghersh and servant, and Mr. Dressens, King's Messenger, and two Neapolitan Messengers, embarked on board the Amethyst frigate, and sailed for Copenhagen.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, September 1st, 1803.

A. JOHN Addison, Drury M. Allen, Richard Apperson, Spencer Alvis, George K. Anderson, Armistead Anderson, Isaac Allen, John Andrews.

B. Captain John Busby, William Bell, 2; Leonard Bishop, Samuel Bell, E. P. Barclay, Tunstall Banks, Thomas Baker, Sarah Bolling, 2; John Brown, Henry Brunett.

C. R. Cantor, James Caulling, Abraham Cowley, John Cook, William Campbell, 2; Fleming Cocke, 2; Wm. Coe, David Chambers, Thomas Charlton, David Chalmers, Julius Crump, John Crenshaw, Nicholas Childers, James Cannon.

D. Wm. Duvall, John Denton, John Donegani, Wm. Drew, Elizabeth Dawnes.

E. Nathaniel Ethon, Thomas Elliott, 2; Samuel Evans.

F. P. Flood, George Fleming, Philip Fondis.

G. Reuben George, Wm. Goodwin, Wm. Gedy, Park Goodall, Captain Gustavus Gaines, 6.

H. Richard Hewes, Nathaniel Holman, William Hewlett, Richard Harris, Mr. Holton, 2; Sarah B. Henderson, Thomas Harris, Martha Hutchinson, Dr. Robert Holmes, David Harlan, Thomas D. Harris, Sparhawk Houghton, Peter Heller, George Haywood.

I. John Johnson, Baptist Irving, 2; Aaron Jenkins.

L. Austin D. Leake, Thomas Lee, Wm Lightie.

M. Martin Mimms, 3; Samuel Moody, 2; Dr. Charles Morris, 2; Captain John Maxwell, Jacob Mecklen, Wm. Mann, Wm. M'Cormick, 2; John Magee, Robert McLauren, Henry Mallory, Robert Mitchell, Paul McDonald.

N. Mrs. Elizabeth Nightlinger, 2.

P. Samuel Pointer, John Parkhill, Thomas H. Prosser, 2.

Q. Alexander Quarrier, Nathaniel Quarles.

R. Richard Reid, Philip Rhor, Francis Ramsay, Ann Reat, Wm. Robertson, Ryland Randolph, John H. Robinson, Robert Richardson, Dr. Wily Roy.

S. Jeremiah Stark, Yeamans Smith, Wm. Stroce, Captain Jonathan Sherry, Robert Saunders, Mosby Sheppard, Thomas Strachan, John S. Stubbs, Jesse Smith, William Steptoe, Joel Sexton, Capt. Thomas Stark, Hanover county.

T. Peter Tinner, Robert Thompson, 2; George Tate, Francis Thornton.

W. John Williamson, Rev. Curtis Williams, 2; Jacob Wheaton, Thomas Wath, Agnes West, Ths. H. Word, Joshua West, Captain John Woodson, Hanover; Edward Winston, 3; Hannah Welch, John Whitlock, Nathaniel Wilkinson, Robt. White, Hanover; John Wallace, Dr. James Wray, Hugh Warden, 2.

Marks Vandewall, P. M.

☞ TAKEN up by Ch. N. Perkins, in Goochland county, a red and white BULL, about three years old, with a star in his forehead, all his feet white and half of his tail,—unmarked. Appraised before me, according to law, to *fifty shillings*. JOHN SHELTON.

Dec. 15, 1802. 12aw3wp.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch.	Friendship, Potter,	Boston.
	Favorite Cully,	Baltimore
	May Flower, Smith,	Philadelphia.
	Kitty, Drummond,	Charleston.
	Nancy, Ogden,	Philadelphia.
	Friendship, Denman,	Perth Amboy.
Slp.	Juno, Sooy,	G. E. Harbour.
	Friendship, Atwood,	L. E. Harbour.
	Fame, Knights,	Baltimore.
	Sisters, Goodwin,	New-York.
	Patty, Newton,	Philadelphia.
	Almenia, Wilmour,	New-York.

—CLEARED—

Ship	Hontonia, Rollins,	Falmouth.
Brig	Rover, Dicey,	Boston.
	Union, Gage,	Ditto.
Sch.	Hope, Gere,	New-York.
	Lydia, Coulk,	Baltimore.
	Betsey, Harbit,	Philadelphia.
	Eagle, Aberdeen,	Norfolk.
	Kitty, Drummond,	Charleston.
Slp.	Fame, Knights,	Gloucester.
	Esther, Lincoln,	Digh'on.

Smith, in the National Intelligencer of August the 5th, has made use of the following remarks:

"Posthumous fame has often been doubted by the philosopher to be a personal good, but has ever been acknowledged by the statesman to be a public benefit. The respect which the Grecians and Romans preserved for a deathless name, in every period of their early history, was the foundation of the greatness that astonished the race of torpid beings unmfluenced by this powerful motive. The annals of elder times are little more than a chronicle of the revolutions of these republics, and this detail is again reduced to the biography of Miltiades, Timoleon, Regulus, and of those other distinguished characters who preferred the iron rod of destiny and immortal fame, to the banquet of festivity and the couch of indulgence. At the conclusion of the eighteenth century, Transalpine Gaul burst the chains of despotism, and for some time the spirit of the ancient heroes appeared to be revived and personified in the French people. From the destruction of the Bastile, to the decapitation of Brissot, a series of characters rose into notice, which seemed to menace the obliteration of the Greek and Raman name. *It was expected that the milder virtues of Christianity, grafted on the native vigor of the patriot spirit, would present a mode of man perfection, from which Fabricius and Philopæmen would retire.* By what turpitude of the human heart this fond hope was disappointed, we shall not now enquire: but it was at this brilliant period, (which every future his orian will review with admiration and delight) that the project was suggested of a Pantheon. This edifice was to be converted to a National Mausoleum, where the remains of the virtuous dead were to be deposited as an indication of public gratitude."

How long is it, Mr. Smith, since you discovered that *Cristianity* posse sed *mild virtues*? Did this happen before Thomas Paine published his Anti-Christian Rhodomentades in your paper, or since? If it happened before, pray why did you not enter a veto against the publication? Why did you suffer this man, who has done his utmost to set all Europe in a flame, to publish opinions and recommendations which were calculated to lessen the confidence and respect for that religion? If your conversion has happened since, why do you not make a free and candid confession, own your errors, and make all possible atonement? *You seem to enquire by what turpitude of the human heart this fond hope was disappointed?* You are very prudent, Mr. Smith, as to this; because the enquiry, without much trouble, would shew, that the *fond hope* was *disappointed* by the total abolition of conscience, by a disregard to the commands of that very religion, which you, in this instance, pretend to respect, but to the destruction of which you have appropriated the columns of your paper. For shame, Mr. Smith—never again expose yourself so much. Be satisfied in having done your share in disseminating political heresy. Let the innocent and unoffending people, who enjoy in their future prospects a thousand blessings, continue under their happy delusion, if you think it so. Let political falsehood, folly or fraud, be crouded upon each other.—Let every theorist and every declaimer take his turn.—But meddle not with that religion, by which all the civil institutions of this country are supported. You expose yourself in the extreme in extolling the mild virtues of a system which you endeavor to destroy. The political madness which has divided this country into parties, will not, cannot, much longer prevail. The bandage will be taken from people's eyes. Then you, and the little phalanx, round whose orb you play as an humble satellite, will sink into insignificance and contempt. It will not be possible for you to defend yourself by the plea of ignorance, because you have set yourself up as a teacher, and organ of truth. You have assumed the character of Censor upon the actions and views of others, and appear to see more clearly the *mote which is in thy neighbor's eye, than the beam which is in thine own.*

LAYMAN.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

The improvement of the ductile mind of youth, in subjects that tend to accelerate the progress of morality, and general science, perhaps finds no greater encouragement in any part of the civilized world than in America. Youth are naturally blessed with a worthy ambition to become virtuously great, and by a proper framing when their faculties are in the bud, seek the smooth and noble path that leads to propriety. Sometime after the foundation of the Roman Empire, by means of hostages, some of the philosophers of antiquity were sent to Rome. They spoke their doctrine in the plain language of truth, strengthened by incontrovertible reasoning. They gained over so many of the young men, that the Roman fathers, considering upon what a basis their power had been established, thought proper to send them out of the Empire, fearing that the youth, by a love of study, would slight the acquirement of the arts of war. There is no such impression in the minds of the sages of America. Our hero in arms, and friend in peace, bequeathed to his beloved country a legacy to accelerate the improvement of youth. Happy am I to find the penetrating genius sprouting up in the metropolis of our state. Happy am I to hear that our sons are following the road to improvement, by the establishment of a "Literary Society," founded upon the firm principles of virtue, decorum and honor. Having heard of its institution, and finding it universally approved of by every man of sense, I last Sunday attended, and had the indulgence of admittance as a spectator. From the manner in which such institutions are too frequently conducted, I must confess my expectations were, that I should find a disorderly set of youngsters clattering the incoherent effusions of unsettled minds; but, on the contrary, I was pleased in the disappointment, and found the greatest order prevail; acute reasoning advanced; smooth and genteel language used; and, in fine, speeches delivered that would do credit to a much more advanced age. I could not avoid expressing my satisfaction to one of the members, who, with easy and natural politeness, requested the addition of my name to the clerk's list; and if circumstances would admit, I should feel myself truly honored by having the appellation of "A member of the Literary Society." I have since that, heard it mentioned in terms of disrespect; but the opinions that were alledged against it were generally the effusions of pride, that demand pity more than contempt; or of fools that had not abilities to judge of the utility of the institution. I shall not enter upon the merit of such a society, but shall leave men to judge as they please, from the confidence that every man of sense will patronize and approve of it, and that the gabblings of fools are beneath its notice.

With respect,
Your obedient servant,
PHILOPŒMEN.

August 31st, 1803.

Our patrons are invited to read the address of the venerable Doctor Baker, to the Citizens of Prince George's county Maryland, published in the first page of the Minerva—The Doctor tells us that the foreigners in Pennsylvania, threatened the Federalists if they made their appearance on the Election ground—Such conduct on the part of Democrats, is not here considered without an example. At an election in Halifax District, a friend of one of the candidates, stood at the Box and swore that no man should vote for the federal candidate—and that when a person attempted to vote contrary to his wishes the ticket was taken from the voter and torn in pieces; and that if the man did not vote for the democratic candidate, he was not suffered to vote at all. The above was communicated to the Editor by a person who was present at the Election. If such proceedings are tolerated much more, we may bid adieu to the freedom of suffrage. The perpetrators of such tyrannical conduct should be held up to public view, that they may be detested by the honest men of our country. I s time indeed for honest men to unite to save the country from that destruction which threatens it.

[*N. C. Minerva.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

By the Amsterdam Packet, Capt. Hidelius, arrived yesterday, we have received French papers late in June. Their contents have been anticipated by previous atrivals. The following which has not been published here in its entire state, is the only article we observe worthy of translation.—

ACTS OF GOVERNMENT.

NATIONAL CUSTOM HOUSE.

Decree of the 1st Messidor.

Art. 1. From the date of the publication of the present Decree, there shall not be received in the ports of the Republic any colonial commodity, arising or proceeding from the English Colonies, not any goods coming directly or indirectly from England. Accordingly, all colonial produce or merchandize of English manufacture, or coming from English colonies, will be confiscated.

2. Neutral vessels, destined for the ports of the Republic, must be provided with a certificate from the Commissary or Commercial agent of the Republic at the port of embarkation, which certificate must bear the name of the vessel, of the captain, of the nature of cargo, the number of seamen, and the destination of the vessel. In the declaration, the Commissary will certify that he has seen the loading conducted under his immediate inspection, and that the goods are not of English manufactory, and that they do not proceed from England or her colonies. A copy of this declaration must be addressed to the Minister of Interior by the Commissary of the Republic, the same day the vessel sailed.

3. All masters of vessels, who by neglect of formality, or by changing the destination, shall not be furnished with such a declaration, will not be admitted in the ports of the Republic, but under the condition to load in return of French manufactures to an equal amount of her cargo. The Director of the Custom House will forward to the Prefect of the Department a statement of the cargo and of the goods taken in return. On this statement, the Prefect will deliver the permission to leave the port.

The day Capt. Hidelius left Bordeaux, the American Consul seized an English vessel which entered at Bordeaux with forged American papers.

CHARLESTON, August 22.

The ingratitude of democracies is so well known as almost to have become proverbial. A review of the histories of Greece and Rome presents the reader with one continued uninterrupted series of them. When the venerable old Gen. PUTNAM sought in his extreme old age, to have some retribution made for his services, the glorious WASHINGTON did all he could for the veteran; but in his letter to him testifies his regret that little was to be expected, and reminds PUTNAM that democracies were always ungrateful. In like manner the great THEMISTOCLES was wont to say of himself that he was like a plane tree; for that the people fled to him in tempests, but when the weather was fair, cropped his leaves.

The *Juno*, lately captured by the French frigate *Pursuitance*, now lying off this port, had fourteen six pounders and forty men. The *Pursuitance*, thirty-two eighteen and twenty four pounders, and from three hundred to three hundred and fifty men. They were engaged *for two hours and a half* before the *Juno* struck; and it is not certain that she would have struck at all, if the captain had not been deserted by some of his men. Had the whole crew been inspired with their commander's spirit, it is not quite certain that the victory would not have been on the other side. We think it but strict justice to say, that they fought well on both sides, and just as we should have expected from them.

Late from LISBON.

The brig James; Folger, arrived at Boston last Wednesday, in 35 days from Lisbon, and brings advices, that the strictest neutrality was observed by the Portuguese government, and that no French or English vessel of war was suffered to come above Ballam Castle, or either power permitted to make any armaments in its ports. Capt. Folger also advises, that the king of Spain had informed Bonaparte, he should not permit the invasion of Portugal through his dominions; and that in defence of this position, if compelled to action, he would spill the last droop of the blood of his subjects.

HAY-MARKET CIRCUS.

Equestrian Performance.

THIS Evening (September 3) M. SULLY will exhibit his feats in HORSEMANSHIP, and manly exertions in GROUND and LOFTY TUMBLING, at the *Circus* in the *Hay-Market Garden*; when he flatters himself that such Ladies and Gentlemen as may honor him with their presence will be highly entertained.

☞ The doors will open at 4 o'clock, and the performance begin precisely at 5.

Hay-Market, Sept. 3, 1803.

For Sale,

THE PLANTATION

FORMERLY lived on in King William county, 8 or 9 miles above Aylett's, on the main road leading to the Bowling Green, situated in an agreeable neighborhood, and containing by actual survey 856 acres, bounded by Mattapony River on one side, and Herring Creek on the other, both of which afford valuable and extensive low grounds, and the high land is well timbered and of good quality. The improvements, with a small expence, may be made very comfortable, and the place has always been esteemed healthy. Mr. E. Laurence, who lives on the land, will shew it and make known the terms, or communications by post addressed to me at Richmond, will meet with due attention.

James Govan.

Hanover, August 25, 1803. 1aw4w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 21st instant,

JOHN,

a likely black man, 20 or 21 years of age: he is well made, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. He has lived some time with a baker, and formerly lived with Mr. Michael Myers of this city. Had on when he went off, osnaburgs shirt and overalls, and a short Virginia cloth waistcot; but as he made free with some of my money, and three oval silver plates with screws marked with the letter G. off my carriage, it is probable he may have bought others. All persons are cautioned against concealing him, and all masters of vessels from taking him from this place, or any other. The above reward will be paid on delivering him to the jailor, if taken in this county; and if in any other county, *Twenty Dollars*.

J. Gunn.

Henrico, August 31, 1803.

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 18th day of October next, pursuant to the last Will of Joseph Gloss, deceased, a very valuable

PLANTATION,

FIVE miles S. W. of Winchester. This tract contains about 400 acres, is fertile, healthy and beautifully situated. There is on the premises a valuable mill seat, with 29 feet fall, immediately on the great road leading from Winchester to Marlbro' Iron Works. The stream is composed chiefly by the junction of several never failing springs that rise on the premises, two of which are covenient to the dwelling house, and of an excellent quality. The mill-pond will be most happily situated for a fishery. There is a good orchard, and a large quantity of meadow. An indisputable title will be made, and possession given the first day of April, 1804. The sale to be on the premises.

Robert Gloss, *Ex'or.*

August 12, 1803. 3t.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PETITION presented to the next General Assembly for a law to pass to authorize John Barnett to build Locks from his Mill Race to Deep Water on Dan River, below his Mill, and to enable him to take toll for the passage of boats when done.

August 27, 1803.

J. Warner,

WATCH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has commenced business in the brick house lately occupied as the Office of the Examiner, on the Main-street, Richmond, opposite Col. Gamble's, where those who may please to favor him in the line of his profession, may depend on his exertions to give satisfaction. Also, Miniatures, and Fancy Mourning Lockets, set on moderate terms, at the shortest notice.

Richmond, September 1st, 1803. 12aw4wp.

TO BE SOLD,

On the first of November next, at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond,

Two Tracts of Military Lands,

LYING on Deer Creek, Christian county, Kentucky; one of 1000 acres, patented in the name of Major George Lewis; the second, in the names of General Mercer and Colonel Gustavus Wallace, containing 2000 acres, and joining the first Tract.

These Lands, besides their valuable quality in other respects, are supposed to contain Salt Springs. Mr. George Clark, who is now, and will be for some weeks longer in Richmond, will, if applied to, give a more particular description of them. The sale is advertised thus early, in order to give to persons at a distance in this state, as well as the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the lands, timely notice of the same.

The conditions of sales will be, one and two years credit, the purchasers to give bonds with undoubted and approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

Prosser & Moncure, v. M.

Richmond, July 30, 1803. 1aaw.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Paints, Perfumery, Medicine, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. oawtf

Louisa County,

April Court, 1803.

William O. Callis, administrator of Samuel Terrell, dec'd. who was executor of Ann Terrell, dec'd. Plaintiff,

Against

Garrit Minor, executor of Garrit Minor, deceased, Lucy Terrell, administratrix, and Fortunatus Cosby, administrator of Richard Terrell, dec'd. William Terrell, jun'r. and Zachariah Lewis, and Aaron Fontaine, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants Aaron Fontaine, Lucy Terrell, administratrix, and Fortunatus Cosby, administrator of Richard Terrell, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this state; therefore, on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *it is ordered*, by the Court, that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the Richmond newspapers for six weeks successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this county on some court day. A Copy—Teste,

WILLIAM G. POINDEXTER, D. C.

Charlotte Court, 6th June, 1803.

John Dennis, *Plaintiff.*

AGAINST

Blow & Barksdale, *Defendant.* } In Chancery.

THE defendant Barksdale not having entered his appearance according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of November court next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

A Copy—Teste,

Thomas Read, Clerk.

C. BOSHER,

COACHMAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

N. B. One or two stout active BOYS are wanted as APPRENTICES to the above business.

Richmond, August 12, 1803. oaw6w.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND ready for delivery, a BOOK, containing 304 pages of the choicest HYMNS and SPIRITUAL SONGS now extant. The Hymns are selected from the most approved authors, and adapted to the different modes of Divine Worship. The Spiritual Songs contained in our late publication are comprized in this; also, a number entirely *new*, together with some selected from pamphlets lately published in *North* and *South Carolina*, and in *Baltimore*. The whole have been carefully revised and corrected by the Rev. JOHN COURTNEY, of the city of Richmond.—Purchasers will find the price of this book much lower than any work of the kind heretofore published.

Copies of the above books may be obtained from the Rev. Mr. Courtney, from Mr. W. Potter, Bookbinder, and from either of the publishers.

John Dixon.
John Courtney, Jr.

Richmond, July 20, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in this place, under the signature of GEORGE YUILLE & Co. will in future be conducted under that of JAMES F. LEITCH & Co. who are empowered to receive the debts due to

George Yuille & Co.

Manchester, August 27th, 1803. 2w.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Virginia Justice,
For Sale at this Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Petersburg, in Dinwiddie county, about a month ago, a

Negro Man named JACK,

of a yellow black, about 40 years old, of the middle size, speaks but bad English, stoops a little when he walks, and has a remarkable small lump a little below one of his ears; he was seen working as a labourer with a brick layer in Richmond last week, where he is well acquainted. He is a good painter and glazer, a good gardner and ditcher, a good butcher, and a most excellent manager of horses and driver of any sort of carriage; well skilled in sowing any sort of small grain, and a very good hand on board a boat or craft. I will pay TEN DOLLARS to any person who will put him in jail, so that I get him again: and all masters of vessels and boats are forbid employing him or carrying him out of the state, under the most severe penalty of the law. JOHN BAIRD.

August 9, 1803. ep3w.

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a

A BAY MARE,

ABOUT 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNAN.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3wp

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the affects which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r.
of Reuben George, dec.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good seamstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT pursuant to an act of the last Virginia Assembly for the establishment of a town at Amherst Courthouse, by the name of *Cabellsville*, the LOTS thereof, both improved and unimproved, will be exposed to public sale, on the third Monday of September next, being the 19th day of the month, on twelve months credit—the purchasers are to give bond with good and sufficient security for the payment of the money, and in case punctual payments are not made, interest will be required thereon from the day of sale.

Also, may be rented, the TAVERN, at the aforesaid place, for a year or a term of years. Suffice it to say, the houses are large and well calculated for public entertainment; stableage sufficient for upwards of 100 horses. Few places in the U. States offer more advantages to an enterprising character than this, and therefore well deserves the immediate attention of the active and industrious who possess funds adequate to its support.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the lower end of Amherst, near the town of Warminster. SAM. J. CABELL.

August 4, 1803. 4w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday night, the 21st inst. a NEGRO MAN, named

ROGER,

about 40 years of age, stout made, but small legs for the bulk of his body, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. He has a scar on one of his arms, occasioned by an axe, and a small scar on his forehead. He is of a yellowish complexion, is remarkably pert and sensible—and has a smiling countenance, when spoken to. He had on when he went away, a white yarn Virginia cloth coat, and Osnaburgs shirt and overalls. I expect he will endeavor to pass for a freeman, and endeavor to get to the Northward, as he once before made the like attempt. I forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring him, and all masters of vessels of taking him on board, as the rigour of the law will be exercised against such.

I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver said fellow to me, living about 3 miles below Richmond,

Robert Craddock.

August 23, 1803. 4tp

☞ The Journal of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal of May last, may be had at T. NICOLSON's office.

Claret
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just received a Consignment of excellent CLARET, in *Cases*, containing 12 bottles each, which will be sold low for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, at market rates.

ROBERT GAMBLE.

Richmond, July 21st, 1803.

HUNGARS PARISH,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple, } Assignees.
Marcus Elcan, }

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6mths.

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE,

On one, two and three years credit.

ON the third Monday in October next, being Amherst court day, the subscriber will offer to public sale, at the Court house of Amherst county, on one, two and three years credit, that valuable TRACT OF LAND belonging to the estate of Charles Irving, deceased, and by his Will directed to be sold; lying on Piney River, in the county of Amherst, and containing by estimation two thousand two hundred acres. There is on this tract a considerable quantity of as rich Tobacco land as any in the upper country, added to a large body of flat or bottom lands on the River, excellently adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat or Tobacco.

Its situation is as healthy as any whatever lying within eight miles of Amherst Court house, and within 18 or 20 miles of James River. It will easily admit of division into three separate tracts, between which, the cleared land may be nearly equally divided.

Mr. William Staples, who lives on the land, will shew it to any person who may be inclined to purchase; and there will be left with him an accurate plat shewing the situation of the whole tract, and also of the smaller tracts into which it may be divided. It will be sold entire, or in smaller tracts, as may be thought most advisable on the day of sale. Possession will be given the first day of January next. The intrinsic value of this land, its healthy situation, and the convenience of the payments, make it an object well worthy the attention of those who may wish to purchase lands. Bonds with approved security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WM. H. CABELL,

for the Executors of CHARLES IRVING, dec'd.

August 22, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CELLS appropriated for Males in the Lunatic Hospital in Williamsburg being at present filled with patients, I am directed to notify the same, to avoid unnecessary expence in sending others until there may be vacant Cells to receive them, of which notice will be given.

W. Russell, C. C. D.

Williamsburg, August 25, 1803. 3w.

NOTICE,

In the case of THOMAS E. PLEASANTS, *bankrupt.*

ALL persons indebted to the said Bankrupt are hereby requested not to pay the same to any person except the subscriber, who has been appointed assignee of his goods and effects, or Major John Quarles, his attorney, who is authorised to receive the same and grant receipts therefor. It is earnestly hoped that immediate payment will be made, either to the subscriber or Major Quarles, as no further indulgence can possibly be given.

AUSTIN D. LEAKE.

Richmond, August 25th, 1803. 3t.

To be Sold,

Upon such credit as will accomodate any reasonable purchaser, and if not SOLD will be LET to a good tenant on a long lease,

The Norwich Mills and Lands in

the county of Henrico, twelve miles below the city of Richmond, upon Four Mile creek, about a mile from its juncture with James River.

THE Mills are worked by over shot water wheels, 16 feet diameter and 8 feet head of water, double geared three pair of excellent burr stones, and one pair of remarkable good stones for grinding of Indian corn. The whole Mills have been newly rebuilt, upon the most approved construction, with all the late improvements in the machinery—'Tis believed that the Mill house, as well for size and convenience, is unexceptionable—This Mill, though built on the bank of the creek, can never be affected by high freshes, which are sometimes ruinous to Mills; she is supplied with water by two long Canals; one from Four Mile creek, the other from a smaller creek called Bailey's. They unite the water of those streams in a natural reservoire, or basin, about 200 feet from the Mill.—There is an excellent brick bake-house, with two large ovens—a good house for the proprietor, or manager; also, a store and compting-room, comfortable houses for Millers, Bakers, and Coopers. A boat may load at the Mill door with two hundred barrels of flour, and the largest ship that navigates James River can load in a safe harbour within one mile of the Mill—The whole land contains about 500 acres—'Tis of good quality, and a full proportion of it excellent meadow land—about one half of it is in woods and well timbered, having been carefully preserved. Separate and distinct from the houses attached to the mill, there is a complete set of houses for the accomodation of a gentleman farmer—I will sell or lease the whole; or, if it be the more agreeable, the Mill and appendages only, with a sufficient quantity of ground to render them perfectly convenient in that respect. The neighbourhood of the Mills is a farming country, settled by independent people. There is about 30,000 bushels of wheat annually raised as near if not nearer to those Mills, than any other market.

Mr. William Pennock, at Norfolk, and Mr. Charles Myers, at Baltimore, are furnished with the terms and conditions of a sale or lease of the Mills and Land; so that any one convenient to either of them may obtain the necessary information previous to the trouble of viewing the premises, upon application to them, or to the subscriber at the city of Richmond.

Mr. Samuel Ellison, who lives at the Mills, will shew the whole to any one who may apply to him for that purpose; he expresses an inclination to undertake the management, and a small interest in the business, if it can be made mutually agreeable. Letters addressed to me, by post, will be duly attended to.

David Ross.

Richmond, August 2, 1803.

☞ The Mills above mentioned will be found to answer the description of them—I have for some time been engaged in the manufacture of Flour, on a small scale; and if, agreeable to the purchaser or lessor of the above property, I would undertake the management and engage a small interest in the business as a partner. S. ELLISON.

4w.

FOR NEW-YORK,

And will sail on Sunday next, the Sloop

ALMENA.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board at Crouch's wharf.

August 27, 1803. 2p.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, that valuable and well known TRACT of LAND at Goode's Bridge, upon Appomatox, in the county of Chesterfield, whereon the late Col. Francis Goode resided, containing about 1050 acres.

The eligibility of its situation upon the river; the fertility of the soil; its nearness to market, either by land or water carriage; the order of the plantation, which is sufficient to work fifteen hands; and the conveniency and elegancy of the buildings, added to a thousand other advantages, are such as render this valuable estate an object truly worthy of the attention of the public. Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown by applying to Mr. Robert Goode, jun. residing on the premises.

This land may be treated for privately until the 6th day of October next, at which time, should it not be disposed of, it will be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, upon the premises.

Terms, one third cash, and the balance in one and two years; to secure which a trust deed will be required.

ROBERT GOODE, } Ex'tors. of col. F.
TH. HARRIS, Jun. } GOODE, dec'd.

June 27th, 1803. 1aft1O.

Note. The land will be sold all together or divided to suit purchasers. Possession, in any case to be given at Christmas, with liberty to sow small grain.

☞ TAKEN up as an estray, by the subscriber living in Albemarle county, near Charlottesville, a sorrel *MARE*, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a flaxen mane and and tail, a blaze in her face, a small saddle spot on the right side, a small white spot upon the weathers, a small lump under her belly, and a little hipped in the right hip.

Benjamin Morris.

June 16th, 1803. 1aw3t.